MORE MISERY.

The Suffering Poor---Their Needs and Their Helpers.

A DAY AT THE SOUP KITCHENS.

Details of the Work of Kind Hearts and Generous Sympathizers.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

The Soup Kitchens in Charge of Mr. Delmonico.

Fourth precinct, No. 327 Water street, Captain Sixth precinct, No. 110 Centre street, Captain

Seventh precinct, No. 79 East Broadway, Captain

Eighth precinct, No 114 Wooster street, Captain

Williams. Eleventh precinct, No. 285 Second street, Cap-

tain Murphy. Thirteenth precinct, No. 224 Delancey street, Captain Hedden

Fourteenth precinct, No. 53 Spring street, Cap-

Eighteenth precinct, No. 302 avenue A. Captain

Nineteenth precinct, Second avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, Captain Gunner.

Twentieth precinct, No. 511 West Twenty-ninth Street, Captain McElwain.

Twenty-first precinct, No. 218 East Thirty-fourth street, Captain Allaire.

Twenty-second precinct, Tenth avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, Captain Kil-

Twenty-ninth precinct, Thirty-first street, near Seventh avenue, Captain McCullagh.

Other Soup Houses. Juvenile Guardians' Society, downtown relief,

No. 14 Dey street. Mr. Occutt's soup kitchen. No. 17 East Seventh

street, near Third avenue. Howard Relief Association soup houses, old police station, Leonard street, and No. 51 Thomp-

Industrial School for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street, near Broadway, gives meals and jurnishes beef tea for the sick. Fifteenth ward citizens' soup house, No. 219

Twenty-third precinct police soup and lodging ouse, Eighty-sixth street, corner of Fourth ave-

Bread and beef house. No. 306 West Fifty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

Sparta Club soup kitchen, opposite the Court House, Flity-seventh street, near Third avenue.
Tweitth ward citizens' soup house, Hariem Market, 125th street.

Manhattanville, '30th street, near Broadway. Tweaty-third precinct police lodging and soup house, Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth street.

Soup Kitchens In Brooklyn. Fourth precinct temporary relief soup house, Vanderbilt avenue, near Myrtle avenue. Tenth precinct soup house, corner Bergen and

Helping Hand, Atlantic avenue.

The Soup Kitchens.

The soup kitchens yesterday gave relief to the thousands of the suffering poor whose only relief is in this charity. The sunshine and fresh, soft air of the day were so healthful and full of the vigor and impetus of life that in the rush and hurry of business, hopeful now after the long stagnation few there were, if indeed any, who cast a thought upon the families still suffering because the effe of better times had not yet come to them. But the quiet work of charity nevertheless went on, and the daily increasing numbers of applicants for food were still further increased at all the several kitchens. Scarcely a day passes even yet in which the demands on Mr. Delmonico's corps of cooks are not greater than they were the preceding day. a fact which shows that the need for charity, open, full and generous, was far more general and unequivocal at the first cry of distress than was then

equivocal at the first cry of distress than was such generally imagined.

There is not now such an outward show of great poverty as was noticeable when the first alarming oerli of starvation drove the poor people almost to imadness. Then there was a wailing call for food; now there is a cheerful acceptance of the food supplied and a better and higher feeling in regard to the soup kitchens. A visit to the kitchens a month ago uncovered a most painful picture. Fathers, mothers, little children, strong men but hungryones, and weak men who were feeble at their best, crowded the rooms, with an apparent feeling of desperation that otherwise would have been shaine. The very word "charity" had a harsh, a gratingly harsh sound, to the ears of these stricken

shaine. The very word "charity" had a harsh, a gratingly harsh sound, to the ears of these stricken people. Poverty was depicted in all their faces. That they felt ashamed to take soup they had not a month's reflection has shown them that this is a very hard world, with heavy clouds sometimes in the skies, and that the poor man can no more control the activity of a nation's business than the rich man can prevent himself from being sick, miserable, afflicted with family troubles, and, in a general way, dyspeptic all over. And so the picture has changed.

Now the little children, no longer with poor, pale, cramped and crying faces, bring their cans to the helpitul kitchens. They come smiling and happy, for they have been eating Delmonico's best some for many weeks past. The women, the workingmen's wives, are no longer ashamed to call twice a day to have their cans filled with soup, for they know that where they go they are welcome, and that the season is so exceptional as to warrant them in doing so, all things considered. The sturdy, hardy young fellow out of work goes to the kitchen and eats his daily soup, too proud to beg in the streets, and glad of the feeling that he has, by this ministration of charity, a chance to wait awhile and maynap to learn a lesson of life hitherto unknown to him.

Yesterday at the kitchens everything was cheerid.

rto unknown to him. Yesterday at the Kitchens everything was cheer il. The Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association on the rulton Market fishmongers' Associatio contributed 2,000 pounds of fish for the day's fis chowder. There was not a single instance of frau attempted, thanks to the careful, constant watching of the police. The people who applied were the people who needed and. Families received their daily sustenance as matter of the people who are the people who people who needed and. Families received their daily sustenance as a matter of course, but not one of them without being in sore need of it. The charity, as it appeared to any observer, could not fail to show the extraordinary distress which still prevails among the working classes of the city.

St. John's Chapel and Means To Do It-A Dying Paralytic and Her Child-The Starving of All Nationalities-Hiding Her Misery. Yesterday 1,800 persons thronged the courtyard

of St. John's chapel clamoring for food. Fifteen hundred loaves of bread were given away before two o'clock in the afternoon, and, while only \$45 was received, \$98 was expended in cash for the immediate relief of cases which would bear no postponement. To-day St. John's Guild is known to every poor person on the island of Manhattan. and at its gates the poor of every ward and street knock, and while it has funds they never ask in

SPEECHLESS, HELPLESS AND FRIENDLESS. Among many cases reported yesterday is that of Mrs. Burke, of No. 563 Third avenue (top floor). Mrs. Burke, who was visited by Dr. Langdon, is a widow. She has two children-a little girl of fourteen and a boy of nine years of age. Formerly she supported herseif and her little family by washing, but last week she had a stroke of apoplexy, and when her consciousness returned found she was completely paralyzed on her right side. She has since remained unable to move and is specentess. She is without a friend save her children; has no means of subsistence, and owes her landlord rent for the past five months. There is no chance of her being able to support either herself or children at least for a long time to come.

A FRENCH PAMILY STARVING.

The following note was yesterday received at the Guild office:—

the Guild office:

Nev. Alvan Wiswall—
A very old woman and her daughter, French; cannot speak inglish. They are in the most wretched state of destination that I have ever seen, even their ciothing so had that they cannot appear on the street in the day. I saked the bearer of this note, a poor widow, who it was in the same miserable celiar, damp. flithy and cold, to bring this case before you, and hope you may be able to relieve them. Yours respectfully,

Mr. Martin Walker, who visited the above mentioned family, reports:—'Mrs. Tach and daughter, residing in a rear basement. Mother, aged sixty, an invalid—incurable. Very destitute. Dependent on daughter for support. Daughter thrown out of

employment and mother denied the necessaries of life. The daughter would undertake any work whereby she could gain a livelihood for nersell and mother. They are without any kind of bed cover-

Ing."

AN AMERICAN FAMILY DESTITUTE.

Mr. Perine reports a family by the name of Mildrum, hving at No. 386 West Thirty-sixth street. There are eight in all—father, mother and six children. The father has had no employment in the past tour months, being unable to obtain work of any kind. The visitor found by inquiries that they were very sober, upright people, and deserving of assistance. When he entered the house they had not so much as a crust of bread.

DYING BY INCHES.

assistance. When he entered the house they had not so much as a crust of bread.

Mrs. Bills returns a memorandum of the case of a family by the name of Blue, living at No. 345. Rivington street. There are six children—the eldest inter years and the youngest eight months of age. The house was neat and clean. The father has been unable to work for three years past owing to disease of the heart. They were supplied with food, but are greatly in need of clothing. Anything sent to the Gulid for them will be forwarded at once.

BIDING HER MISERY.

Some months ago a neatly dressed and pretty young mother brough ther babe to be baptized at St. John's chapel. Yesterday several ladies of the parish called upon her, and to their great surprise found her upon the verge of starvation. Her husband, a truck driver, had lost employment through the duil times, and she became ill. The husband sought odd jobs, carrying coal and working on the docks, but was only able to earn a shilling or two at rare intervals. The mother tried to conceal her poverty, but when pressed to accept clothing said, "You may send something for baby." Baby was nearly naked, and the warm-hearted visitors hastened to clothe it. As the family will not accept assistance, the ladies are most anxious to get employment for the father of "that baby."

The Relief Fund.

Donations for the poor received by the Herald and not previously acknowledged:—

St. John's Guild and the Downtown Poor.

The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Flith and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-

[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings attached to St. John's chape!, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets.]

Grand total......\$13,948 60

John's chapel, Varick street.

Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be sent to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Mrs. Judge Brady, No. 19 West Thirty-third street, and Mrs. F. P. Earle, No. 34 West Pitty-second street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

The Problem of Poverty NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—
In reading the letter of "Climax," in your issue

of Sunday, March 22, I was struck by the summary manner in which he settles "The Problem of of Poverty." He dismisses "the South Carolina of Poverty." He dismisses "the South Carolina dumping ground" with one sweep of his mighty (or almighty) pen, and asserts that a certain amount of people always have been and aiways will be poor, and the only cure he recommends is "to grin and feed them." Now, can it be that a writer so well read and posted as "Climax" appears to be cannot give us a practical plan to alleviate the poverty and wretchedness in our midst. I believe that at least two-fifths of the poor of this city are able and willing to work, and if taken out of the city and "dumped" (even in South Carolina) upon ground capable of being thied, and assistance given them to start with, they would make respectable and well-to-do citizens. I believe more, that these people will not require to be "dragged out of the city," but, if the necessary assistance was forthcoming, would be ready and willing to go. Would to God it were possible "to sweep poverty and crime from the face of the earth." But can we not alleviate both?

Will "Climax" or some other practical man tell us how it is to be done?

Tenth Ward-Contributions of Food. NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have this day received the following contribu-

tions for the poor of the Tenth precinct:-William Bischoff, No. 94 Allen street, 25 leaves of bread. Gustav Lauter, No. 8 North William street, 50 leaves of

read. Mr. Kilgore, No. 6 Bayard street, 40 quarts of milk. Henry Gunther, No. 73 Bowery, 55 loaves of bread. Charles Kopf, No. 188 Bowery, 53 loaves of bread. Mra Wanninger, No. 100 Essex street, 100 loaves of

bread.
Franz Kastner, Newark, 100 loaves of bread.
Henry Weltner, No. 21 Forsyth street, 100 loaves of

bread.
T. L., 50 loaves of bread.
Herman Falkenberg, No. 74 Forsyth street, 100 loaves of bread and 100 pounds fresh meat.
Assemblyman George Sherman, No. 91 Orchard street, 200 loaves of bread. JOHN J. WARD, Captain Tenth Precinct.

Fifteenth Ward-Donations to the Mercer Street Soup House. New York, March 25, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-We take pleasure in acknowledging the follow-

ing contributions:—

Messrs. Arcularius & Co., Fulton Market, 100 pounds of fish minth donation of fixe amount).

Louis Klemm, 136 Sollivan street, 50 loaves of bread.

Messrs. Lewis & George S. Leland, 8t, Charles and Sturtevant hotels, I barrel of meat and I barrel of bread.

J. A. Currier, of Fulion Street Hotel, & barrels of pilot bread.

F. Link & Brothers, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, fourth donation of pork.

John Shuler, of Tompkins Market, 20 pounds of meat.

A. Simpson, corner of Fourth street and Bowery, 50 loaves of bread.

Chairman Citizens' Relief Association, No. 219 Mercer street.

cer street.
Sixteenth Precinct-Donations of Bread.

New York, March 25, 1874.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
The following contributions of bread have been

made for the poor of this precinct:-Benry Ranges, baker, No. 192 Eighth avenue, 50 loaves. Mrs. stephen Angevine, baker, No. 309 Eighth avenue, 50 loaves.

Otto Kerns, baker, No. 346 West Twenty-fifth street, 30 loaves. Patrick McMahon, baker, No. 280 Tenth avenue, 20 henry Bundschuh baker, No. 256 Tenth avenue, 50

paves.

John Warner, baker, No. 194 Ninth avenue, 25 loaves.

John Watson, baker, No. 295 Seventh avenue, 26 loave

Frederick Byer, baker, No. 270 Seventh avenue, aves. Frank Morgan, baker, No. 285 Eighth avenue, 50 loaves. Adolphe Schimkell, baker, No. 324 Eighth avenue, 50 THOMAS CHERRY, Captain Sixteenth Precinct Police.

Twentieth Ward Bread Donations.

New York, March 23, 1874. To the Editor of the Herald:—

I have received the following contributions for the destitute families of the Twentieth precinct:-10) loaves of bread from John Ross, No. 333 West Thirty ninth street. 100 loaves of bread from John Barnett, No. 372 Eighth avenue. 96 loaves of bread from L. Baureis, No. 469 Ninth ave-

nue. 100 loaves of bread from L. Braunigan, No. 626 West Thirtieth street. 330 loaves of bread from Daniel O'Parrell, No. 410 Eighth swenue.

CHARLES McDONNELL, Captain Twentieta Precinct Police.

Twenty-Seventh Precinct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.

The contributions received at this station for the relief of its poor families were distributed this day by the Ladies' Aid Association of this district, and about 2,000 families were relieved. Also 200 loaves of bread were distributed from the desk. Respect-july, WILLIAM B. LOWERY, Captain.

The Brooklyn Poor.

There were 4,032 persons fed at the Fourth pre-cinct soup house, Vanderbilt avenue, yesterday. At the Tenth precinct kitchen, corner of Bergen and Pearsall streets, 2,399 persons were fed on soup, bread and meat. Contributions are earnestly solicited by the captains in charge of the station houses named.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-Livent and a shame - CHARLES SUMMER."

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER RELIEF.

Official Inquiry Concerning the Cause the Loss of the Vessel-Decision of the Court-Assent of the Assessors.

Yоконама, Japan, Feb. 23, 1874. I informed you in my last letter of the loss of the Pacific mail steamship Relief on the night of the 19th uit. Since then a court of inquiry has been held at Nagasaki. The iollowing is a condensed

captain's statement.

Left Kobe January 16, at twenty minutes past two P. M. Experienced head winds and adverse tide through the Iniand Sea. Passed Straits of Simoneseki on the morning of the 18th, a hard gale blowing from wostward. On account of the severity of the weather anchored at forty-five minutes past ten A. M. in Whittened Bay. Remained there till quarter past seven next morning, when the gule had abated. At thirty-one minutes past six P. M. passed Madara Island and steered for Obree Channel; night moderately starlight. Left the deck in charge of second officer, with orders to steer southwest half west. Returned on deck a lew minutes before eight. Night extremely dark. I saw land which I at first thought to be the high land of Hirado, which I soon knew to be the peak of Dosima. Immediately gave orders to "starboard" and then "hard-a-starboard." I then saw a streak upon the water which excited my lears. Ran to the pilot house and rang three bells. I heard the engines stop and at the first clock of reversing I ordered the helm "mard-a-port." A few moments afterward she struck heavily and remained immovable. Soundings were taken about the ship and the pump-well was sounded. The chief engineer reported that the engines were reversing at uil speed and that the ship was not making water. A few minutes later the chnef officer reported the "steam all gone, about difteen plates badly bent and the ship's bow lying over a shelving rock." Ordered the engineer reported that she was all right abadt the forward compartment. Gave orders to have all the boars lowered, and sent passengers and malls ashore to a town where we saw lights. Sent the second officer with another boat to another town for boats and assistance. During all this time the whistie was blown at short intervals, and the gun was fired several times.

About eleven o'clock the water in the ship had increased to jour feet.

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About eleven O'clock the water in the ship had increased to lour feet.
At three A. M. the ship lay over so badly as to completely disable the engines.
I then gave orders for all hands to pack up their traps and then sent them ashore. At daylight the Golden Age was sighted. I sent on board and requested the Ciptain to return to Nagasaki with the passengers, mails and treasure. Took out the cargo and landed is.
On the night of the 21st the ship broke in two.

EXAMINATION.

cargo and landed it.

On the night of the 21st the ship broke in two.

RAMINATION.

Question by Court—is it usual to take the Obree Channel on dark nights ? A. That depends; I have been in the habit of using Obree Channel for over a year; when I shaped the course from Madara the night was starlight.

Q. Do you consider it a safe passage? A. I do; it is used by the Pacifi Mail steamers; also by the pilots with the heaviest men-of-war vessels.

Q. Do you attribute the vessel being out of her position to unknown currents? A. Yes; the tide, instead of being at the last quarter flood, was probably nearly full and setting to the westward.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

From a careful consideration of the circumstances attending the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer Relief on the night of the 9th inst., in Obree Channel, I am clearly of the opinion that it was due solely to an unknown current driving the said steamer Irom her course upon the land, which being a low point, but a lew feet above the water, and the night cloudy and very dark, it was impossible to see in time to avoid the accident; that no blame can be attached to Captain Corning or his officers, and that the skill, energy and sound judgment displayed by them after the steamer struck, in saving the passengers, crew, malls, treasure and cargo, are deserving of high commendation.

W. P. MANGUM, United States Consul.

Assessors.

BAD LUCK.

The Pacific Mail have had terribly bad luck for

Assessors.

BAD LUCK.

The Pacific Mail have had terribly bad luck for the last two years. Besides the loss of steamers—three on this side alone—several minor disasters have been encountered. Besides, for the year 1873 only three vessels arrived here from San Francisco on time. This may not be altogether owing to bad luck. It seems that if the company's officers would be a little more strict and pay for a little more coal happier results might ensue. The management at this end of the line has been all that could be desired, but the head office at New York is not spoken of favorably out here in Japan.

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri

THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

[From the Saturday Review.]

[From the Saturday Review.]

The temperance agitation is only another variety of the emotional epidemic. A wild fanatical outbreak of this kind is in itself a form of dissipation not far removed, either in its moral or physical consequences, from that which is indulged in by the frequences from that which is indulged in by the frequences from that which is indulged in by the frequences of the whiskey bars. If the raid on the inquor shops is only part of a general revival, it can be readily explained, and may be expected in the end to contribute very considerably to the prosperity of these establishments. If public opinion in the districts in question is really in favor of suppressing the liquor traffic, it might be left to die out from simple starvation, since public houses would not be kept open if there were no customers to support them. On the other hand, if people are determined to have drink, the prohibition of the sale of it will soon become a mockery.

What chiefly deserves to be noticed about this agitation is that it is simply a form of mob intimidation which, in any country where personal rights were respected and reasonable freedom maintained, would be suppressed at once by the authorities. If the people who are now praying down the rum shops and whiskey bars really believed in the efficacy of prayer pure and simple they would be content to pray comfortably at maintained, would be suppressed at once by the authorities. It the people who are now praying down the rum shops and whiskey bars really believed in the efficacy of prayer pure and simple they would be content to bray comfortably at home instead of going out into the streets. The mere fact that the prayers have to be delivered in the presence of the saloon keeper or in front of his door sufficiently proves that the prayers are directed, not to Heaven, but at the persons who are to be coerced. The Times, in that faddy doctrinaire spirit which has of late unhapply become its second nature, has warned the publicans of England that if they do not take care, they may come to be handled in the same way as the whiskey dealers of Ohio. It is impossible to suppose that the writer distinctly realized in his own mind all the conditions of a movement which, in point of fact, amounts to an absolute subversion of social order. In some parts of the United States there is a law against the sale of intoxicating liquors; in other parts the sale is iree and lawinl. Where the trade is prohibited it is for the authorities to put it down; but that it should be possible for a trade which is perfectly lawful to be suppressed by mobs of bowling women in the streets is clearly a violation of one of the first principles of government.

It is periectly plain that this is really not a service of prayer, but a noisy physical terrorism, and that it ought to be suppressed by the authorities as a violation of public order. The women have, of course, a right to pray as much as they like, but they have not a right to pray just where they like—in anybody's house or in front of his shop-door, blocking up all access to it. The democratic and fantical idea that the end justifies the means, and that the will of the people must be carried out offhand, without the tedious constitutional ceremonies of passing laws and entrusting the execution of them to responsible authorities under strict regulations, has perhaps made some progress in this country sinc

persons than to hold meetings there for a similar object; and it is necessary to remember that a weapon of this kind is capable of a great variety of uses besides that of crushing one set of shop-

The Movement Ridiculous or Futile.

The Movement Ridiculous or Futile.

[From the Nation.]

Praying and singing by ladies in front of low taverns have thus far been a spectacle sufficiently odd to dumbjounder the keepers, and there is sufficient halo of association and leeling about prayer and pra-se to impose respect on the bystanders. But neither prayer nor praise can very long stand the strain which this conflict is imposing on it. In fact, we are surprised that either has stood it so long. Both have owed their efficacy thus far largely to the tradition which makes them the direct address to the Deity by a human soul of its inmost feelings. They will retain the benefit of this tradition for a limited period only. After they have been used for awhile in the streets as a weapon of mundane wariare against a semi-criminal class the popular reverence for them must rapidly die out and the theory which gives them their sanctity perish in the minds of large numbers even of those who engage in them, and then of course the ond is not far off. That the movement has already reached its limits is shown in its failure in the large cities, where local opinion cannot be concentrated. The very utmost that can be expected from it is, in our opinion, the intensification, greater or less, of the feeling that bars are disreputable resorts, and that drinking at them is degrading; but the value of this result even will depend on the effort not being pushed far enough to make it ridiculous or futile, and thus ins ure a reaction.

THE POST OFFICE CIVIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

My attention has been called to an article in the HERALD of the 21st inst. relative to the examination passed by David Nelson, a colored Post Office. It is there stated that was wholly self-educated. This is an error. He was a pupil of Colored Grammar School, No. I, in the Fourteenth ward, for jour years, passing through all the grades. I know you will see that the mistake is corrected and give credit waere it belongs.

REAL ESTATE.

The Effect of the \$400,000,000 Bill in This Market.

Curious Confusion Respecting Values.

Danger of European Discrimination Against American Investments.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judyment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

The action of the Senate on the \$400,000,000 legal tender bul on Thursday produced its full share of excitement in the real estate market, as in the other departments of business activity. Among many the feeling was one of jubilation, the dawning of "a new era of prosperity," after the manner of the gushing enthusiasm of Western eloquence, anxiety and realized that it but precipitated upon us a crisis in respect to real estate values that has been long impending. As in the stock market, there were those who prepared themselves for the exhibition of a sudden stiffening of values, with perhaps a sharp advance, and that much desired bull market for which they have been waiting so long. But the more cautious saw beyond that the danger of even a more serious reaction than any yet encountered, in realizing how hollow must be the activity or increased valuation which rests upon national dishonor, and how dangerous the inflation that is built upon repudiation. These additional paper promises to pay-which, uttered in violation of the national conscience, in deflance of the national pledge given more than once to its creditors at home and abroad-carry with them

NO ELEMENT OF VALUE whatever, and while because in the multiplication of the token of exchange it takes more of them to purchase anything, from a pound of butter to a corner lot, it is not because the pound of butter or the corner lot is worth any more, but because the token itself is worth so much less. And as men who have fixed incomes suffer loss in this connection, and it is largely from this class that rentals are paid, real estate is apt to suffer more quickly than other species of property the disastrous consequences likely to flow from this evil legislation. Besides, there is much foreign capital invested and seeking investment in New York real estate. This capital will only be frightened away by the introduction into real estate transactions of a new source of danger in the uncertain consequences that may flow from

THE GUSHING SYMPATHIES OF AMERICAN CONGRESS-MEN WITH COUNTRY STOREREEPERS.

The Senate even refused to commit itself-after fixing the limit of the legal tender circulation at \$400,000,000-to a declaration that this should be the ultimate point of legislation now and for all future time, and there is no guarantee that a further limit of \$500,000,000 next year, \$600,000,000 the year following, and so on, ad injinitum, may not be issued. Start a ball rolling down hill and there is no determining where it will stop, but it may safely be assumed that it will not stop until it has reached the bottom. European capitalists will be quick to recognize these facts, notwithstanding that they failed to reach the intelli-

talists will be quick to recognize these facts, notwitnstanding that they failed to reach the intelligence of the average Congressman, and there is
likely to be a reaction there against American securities of any description, which will seriously
hamper our industrial development. Thus, while
real estate is menaced with the serious danger of
A WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN CAPITAL
from real estate investment, it is likewise called
upon to bear the anticipated ils resulting
from a languid trade in other departments, as a consequence of the caution
sure to be exhibited in all other forms of American investment or speculation, because of the
quant possibilities of our financial legislation.
Congress has broken faith with its own people;
what is to prevent its breaking faith with the foreign bondholder? And thus the shadow of repudiation from 10 in the face of the toreign investor to deprive him of all confidence in American
values. Real estate cannot escape its share of deterioration growing out of this new state of things.
A fictitious exhibition of higher values may be the
first effect of this reckless inflation, but it will be
PURELY FIGHTIOUS.

and real estate owners would do well to
bear this in mind lest they be carried away
beyond sound judgment by the appearance
of a prosperity which has no basis to rest upon.
The whole nature of this bogus statesmansip
was shown in the course of speculation on Wall
street anticipatory of that legislation. Pacific
Mail and Western Union, two stocks concerning
which the least is known or attainable as to their
real value, were the leastures of the list, while in

which the least is known or attainable as to their real value, were the features of the list, while in the railway shares speculation ran mostly upon stocks that have not recently paid dividends, or only in scrip. Paper stimulating paper. An Ossa of non-dividends paying stocks upon a Pelion of greenbacks. And this is the "new era of prosperity" promised. Real estate should not seek to share in this defusive dream, else the awakening will be of the most serious consequences.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS HAVE LARGELY THEMSELVES

will be of the most serious consequences.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS HAVE LARGELY THEMSELVES
TO BLAME
for this disastrous situation. They failed to exercise a great conservative interest in fashioning
the solution of the linancial problem and shaping
the solution of the christian dispensation, that
no sin goes unpunished, and this sin of indifference
on the part of the real estate interest has surely
met its complement of revenge in the graver sin
of Congress that reduces the income of every
workingman in the country, as well as every
salaried cierk or professional gentleman, to the
advantage only of the mere speculators. As was
said before,
NATIONAL PROSPERITY CANNOT GROW OUT OF A
NATIONAL CRIME,
and real estate, with those other languid interests
that failed to avert that crime, must share in its
penalty. The sentence uttered in the Garden of
Eden for man's sin in eating of the forbidden fruit
by which all mankind were subjected to
punishment, even unto the end of time, is not
more certain of its complete fulfilment than
that for the later sin of rebellion against the very
rist principles of morality committee by the people's representatives—the whole nation and every
business interest in it must suffer until atonoment
be made. These words of caution are uttered to

business interest in it must suffer until atonoment be made. These words of caution are uttered to counteract the danger likely to develop itself in the real estate as in other markets of a new specu-lative period.

THE VALUE OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE IS AKIN

THE VALUE OF NEW YORK REAL ESTATE IS AKIN TO THAT OF GOLD, intrinsic, stable; and beyond that of gold, of certain ultimate appreciation. But like that of gold it is subject to the fluctuating results which grow out of an irredeemable paper currency, and is as easily influenced by the currents of speculation which surround it. The administration of Mr. Green as the chief fiscal officer of this city has resulted in placing an undue burden upon real estate here, which is not lessened by this inflation action of Congress, but, on the contrary, increased. While there is no market for real estate, as is the case now, these burdens pross heavily, and this recent legislation, while it may promote activity because of the apparent increase

tate, as is the case now, these burdens press heavily, and this recent legislation, while it may promote activity because of the apparent increase of value, also operates to deer dealings by frightening away real estate investors.

Thus stands the real estate of the city to-day. Firm and indifferent where there is no desire or necessity to sell, but unless and unsertitled where there is no desire or necessity to sell, but unless and unsertitled where a sale is sought or required. In other words, it is the seller who must make his market, not the ouyer. The buyer can afford to wait, but the seller is pressed for funds. A writer recently in one of the morning papers—the one, by the way, which derives more profit from its real estate than it does from its advertising columns—repents at some length the lamiliar arguments concerning the growth of the metropolis, our commercial greatness, &c., and cites instances of real estate transactions in the past to mustrate what they may be in the future. This is all very true; yet the writer of the article referred to makes a grave mistake in the following paragraph, when he says:—"The prices obtained for lots on Fith avenue at the sales which have recently taken place should not be considered as in any way indicating the actual value of such lots."

What value are these prices if not the actual value—that is, the basis at which they are convertible into cash? They may not represent past values or prospective values, vet they certainly do represent the present market value whether the explanation be made as above or not that that market is subjected to abnormal influences which deteriorate values. This the same writer quoted from admits, in a succeeding paragraph, as ioliows:—

"In conclusion, we would say that the indications all favor the original that the states."

'In conclusion, we would say that the indications all favor the opinion that after the illiancia tions all favor the opinion that after the finan difficulty has been settled and trade has been stored to what it was a year or two ago real est transactions will become brisker than ever. fore the close of the present year confidence; have been completely restored, and in 1873, uni-we are greatly mistaken, the competition for

A BALLROOM FATALITY.

Sudden Interruption of a Colored "Hop" at Mott Haven-Music Changed to Mourning-An Accidental Push Results in a Broken Neck.

A colored ball, at which some fifty or sixty couples participated, was held in Rodecker's Hall situated at Mott Haven, near Harlem Bridge, on Thursday night. The dusky dancers enjoyed themselves in a hilarious aithough harmonious manner until half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, when the band struck up a march, which was the signal for each happy Lothario to escort his partner to the supper table. The repast was spread in an apartment underneath the ballroom, which is reached from the ground floor by a flight of stairs some eighteen or twenty feet in length. This leads directly from the street door and is the only means of ingress or egress to and from the ballroom. While a majority of the company were eagerly discussing oyster stews and ham sandwiches, a heavy weight tumstews and ham sandwiches, a neary weight tum-bling down stairs caused a temporary suspension of gastronomic operations and a general rush on the part of the guests to see who was hurt. A colored man named Thomas frien lay insensible and bleeding from his mouth and nose in the hall

way.

After glancing at the dying man for a few moments mest of the company returned to complete their supper, while two or three irlends carried Brien to the sidewalk and tried in vain to restore Brien to the sidewalk and thred in vain to restore him by an application of whiskey and water. These agencies proving useless the man was again carried into the house, where he expired in a few minutes. This broke up the ball, the parties scattering in all directions for their homes. The police authorities were quickly on the spot, and arrested some ten or twelve persons of both sexes, who were taken to the Thirty-third precinct station house and there detained as withnesses. It subsequently transpired that the deceased had been pushed toward the head of the stairs by a another colored man named James Williams, who was acting as doorkeeper on the occasion. Williams left at once for his home in Harlem, and while the police were endeavoring to discover his whereabouts he went to the Twenty-second precinct police station and surrendered himself. He was subsequently taken to the theory was held by Coronar Mills as the base locked up.

to the Morrisania police station, where he was locked up.

An inquest was held by Coroner Miller, at which beputy Coroner Joyce having made a post-mortem examination of the body, testified that death was caused by comuression of the spinal cord, near where it enters the brain; and that the injury proceeded from a fall, and not from a blow. Several of the colored people were examined, but none of them witnessed the pushing by the accused, and, of course, could throw as light on the matter.

James Williams, the accused stated to the investigation.

cused, and, of course, could throw ao light on the matter.

James Williams, the accused, stated to the jury that the deceased commenced to fight with one joe Teamer, and, after separating them twice, ne took him by the shoulder and told him if he wanted to fight he had better go cutside; when about eight feet from the door he pushed deceased with both hands, when the latter stumbled against the door, which flew open; he immediately stumbled over a stool and feil down the stairs; deceased and he were always friends, and he had no intention of hurting nim when he pushed him toward the door. Williams also tried to restore the deceased, and, failing in this, ran for a doctor.

The jury were convinced of the truthfulness of Williams' story, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, adding, "out we do not think that said Williams had any intention to do injury to the deceased." Upon the renation of this verdict Coroner Miller held Williams in \$500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was about twenty-lour years old, and lived in Harlem.

THE GREENBACK AS A TRANSPARENT FRAUD.

[From the Sun.]

The greenback as it stands is a transparent and inexcusable fraud. It is sometimes said to rest on the property of the nation and the good latch of the nation. This is all a chimera. It rests on nothing. It has nothing behind it, and there is nothing pledged to redeem it either now or in the fluture. It is a lying, fraudulent promise. The government promises to pay on its face, but the government does not pay and will not pay. The greenback is nothing, therefore, but a flaunting lie. It is a paper token merely, made a tender for the payment of debts. But no paper tender can stand, none has ever stood, the shock of a great national calamity.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judyment, such an issue would be a detri ment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

CHAPIN—ACHESON.—On Thursday, March 26, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. Culbert, by the Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., WILLARD P. CHAPIN to ANNIE R., youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. J. Acheson, all of Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 25, 1874, by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brace Hopkins to Martha M., daughter of George Davis,

Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Marsh—Somers.—In West Haven, Conn., on Saturday, March 21, Oliver A. Marsh to Carrie A., daughter of E. H. Somers.

MacDonald—Hardy.—On Tuesday, March 24, by the Rev. A. H. Partinidge, Carlos F. MacDosald, M. D., of Fiatbush, to Alice M. Hardy, of Brooklyn, E. D. Nocards.

PIERCE—SMITH.—On Thursday, March 26, at the residence of the bride's parents in Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, rector of Christchurch, Frank M. Pierce to Tillie M. Smith. All of Brooklyn.

Died.

Atkinson.—On Wednesday, March 25, Bateman Atkinson, in the 67th year of his age.

His iriends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 29th inst, at two P. M., from his late residence, No. 288 Navy street, Brooklyn.

Eannan.—At her residence, No. 48 Forsyth street, on Thursday, March 20, Margaret, devoted wife of Michael Bannan. in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully in field to attend her funeral. Her remains will be e22-veyed to the Church of Transfiguration, Mott street, this (saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be edieved up for the repose of her son!; there to Calvary Cemetery at twelve M. for interment.

Banter.—On Friday, March 27, 1874, Elizabeth, relict of John Henry Baxter, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, R. McVey, No, 317 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 29, at two o'clock P. M.

Besse.—In Brookfield, Mass., on Saturday, March 14, Alfred A. Besse, of St. Dennis, C. E., aged 22. Montreal papers please copy.

Bleekman.—On Friday morning, March 27, Jessie Gerbudg, dangher of H. L. and Jane K. Bieckman, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, 644 Hudson street, (this) Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Durham, Sinday, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Bowden.—On Friday, March 26, Ellen Bowden.

Funeral services will take piace at No. 173 West Twelth street, on Sunday, March 29, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

Burk.—On Thurs'tay, March 26, 1874, Cattierine, eldest danghter of John and Ann Empr. of Dubins eldest danghter of John and Ann Empr. of Dubins eldest danghter of John and Ann Empr.

Twelfth street, on Sunday, March 29, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for inferment.

BURK.—On Thursday, March 26, 1874, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of John and Ann Burt, of Dublin, Ireland, aged 14 years.

Bublin papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Friday, March 27, Willie Cameron, only son of Captain William C. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 29, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Tenth avenue.

CLIFT.—On Friday, March 27, of pneumonia, EMMA Augusta, wile of Smith Clift.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, on Monday, 30th inst., at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

COON.—In Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Thursday, March 26, 1874, at the residence of her father, Rensselear Case, Esq., EMMA L., wife of Robert A. Coon, in the 31st year of her age.

COUGILAN.—On Friday, March 27, of pneumonia, BRIDGET, reliet of James Couphlan, aged 70 years. The funeral will take place from her fate residence, 396 Van Buren street, corner of Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 29, at two P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CUMBERSON.—At Lafayette, Ind., on Monday,

CUMBERSON.—At Lafayette, Ind., on Monday, March 16, of typnoid pneumonia, Mary Gregory, wife of John J. CUMBERSON, aged 36 years and 4

wife of John J. Cumberson, aged 36 years and 4 months.

Remains interred at Lafayette.

DE PRYSTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 27, Richard V. De Pryster.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dewey.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, March 24, 1874, aiter a long and severe lilness, James H. Dewey., s., aged 61 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends, aiso Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., and Eagle Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., and Eagle Lodge, No. 53, F. and A. M., and Eagle Lodge, No. 53, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 Third street, on Sunday, March 25, at two P. M. Fungas and 4.

possession of choice lots will be as keen, if not keener, than it ever was before."

True, only the character of the recent legislation by Congresa is likely to postpone the return of confidence yet longer, to the increasing detriment of real estate.

There were no public sales yesterday. In support of the presentation made above the following from the Fost of last evening, the conservative real estate organ, is significant:—

The market for real estate is still quet, and sales are few; for those who are dearons of selling are not as yet sufficiently present to accept the low prices that are offered by most of the capitalists who are in the market as buyers.

Vices at the Methodist Episcopal church at three P. M. The remains will be interred in Hoboken Cemetery.

Palladelphia and Western New York papers please copy.

NOTICE.—Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, A. P. and A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend at the lodge rooms, No. 80 washington to the longer rooms, No. 80 washington to the longer of the capitalists who are few for the capitalists who are in the market for the capitalists who are in the market are offered by most of the capitalists who are in the market for The Market for the capitalists who are in the market for the capitalists who are in the market for the capitalists who are in the market for the lodge rooms, No. 80 washington to the lodge rooms, No. 80 washingt

Cemeters.

Paliadelphia and Western New York papers please copy.

Notice.—Hoboken Lodge, No. 55, A. F. and A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend at the lodge rooms, No. 80 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday next. March 29, at one o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, James H. Dewey.

R. A. ANDERSON, Master.

JOHN P. SRYMOUR, Secretary.

ELLIOTT.—On Thursday morning, March 25, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, between Broadway and Elghrh avenue, this (Saturday) morning, March 28, at ten o'clock prompt.

PITZPATRICK.—On Thursday, March 26, Mary FITZPATRICK.—On Thursday, March 26, Mary FITZPATRICK.—On Thursday, March 26, Mary FITZPATRICK.—Sed 60 years.

The relatives and riends of the family are respectually invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 296 Fourth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday, March 29, at two o'clock P. M.; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GLAENGER.—In Paris, on Saturday, March 7, VIRGINIA, wife of Jules Glaenger and daughter of the late J. F. Brette of this city.

Norlolk and New Orleans papers please copy.

HAMILTON, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, James Hamilton, in Thirty-sixth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, on Saturday, March 25, at one o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, March 27, of heart disease, R. L. Hamilton, M. D., aged 49 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the house curner of Frank in and Fulton sye-

HAMILTON.—On Friday, March 27, of heart disease, R. L. HAMILTON, M. D., aged 49 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the house corner of Frank in and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. Friends will please accept this invitation to attend funeral.

HARRISON.—At his residence, No. 221 South Eighteenth street, Pulladelphia. on Friday morning, March 27, 1874, Joseph Harrison, Jr., in the 64th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Monday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut streets.

HETFIELD.—On Wednesday, March 25, John W. HETFIELD.—On Wednesday, March 25, John W. HETFIELD.—On Wednesday, March 25, John W. HETFIELD.—On Thersday, March 26, Walter Forty-ninth street, on Saturday, the 28th list., at hall-bast one o'clock P. M.

HUTCHEON.—On Thorsday, March 26, Walter HUTCHEON.—On Thorsday, March 29, Walter HUTCHEON, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 29, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 25 Hoby street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, George W. Johnson, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

JOST.—On Wednesday morning, March 25, 1874, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOST, of Elberfeld, Prussia, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 97 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Lown.—Helen Lown, widow of Philip D. Lown, aged 87.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

aged 87.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at half-past one o'clock, from No. 155 Third avenue.
Dutchess county papers please copy.
MARER.—On Thursday, March 25, after a short filness, JAMES MARER, a native of Monasterevan, county Kildare, Ireland, in the 54th year of his

county Kildare, Ireland, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at one o'clock, at his late residence, 122 West Nineteenth street; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MARSH.—In West Haven, Conn., on Monday, March 23, OLIVER A. MARSH, aged 21 years and 8 months.

March 23, OLIVER A. MARSH, aged 21 years and 8 months.

MEYER.—On Thursday, March 26, AMELIA C., wife of John Meyer and daughter of Charles D. and Catharine Meyer, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from the Stanton street Baptist church, this (Saturday) morning, at nime o'clock; also the members of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M. Her remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

MORAN.—In Jersey, on Thursday morning, March 26, ELLEN, the beloved wife of William Moran, aged 35 years.

MORAN.—In Jersey, on Indirectly morning, March 25, Ellen, the beloved wife of William Moran, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 383 First street, on Sunday, March 29, at half-past two P. M.

MORRISSEY.—On Thursday, March 26, Bridger, relict of Richard Morrissey, formerly of Graignamana, county Kilkenny, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 284 Third avenue, on Saturday, March 28, at half-past one o'clock P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

NELSON.—At Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, March 28, Charles W. Nelson, attorney-at-law, late of this city.

NUGENT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 28, of convulsions, Dollie, youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Nugent, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are, respectfully invited to

ter of Edward and Mary Nugent, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 6avs.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 532 State street, on Saturday, 23th Inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.
O'CONNOR.—On Friday morning, March 27, DENIS O'CONNOR., in the 634 year of his age, born in Praleigh, county Kerry, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 28, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 325 East Twenty-first street; from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

325 East Twenty-first street; from thence to Calvary Cemetery.
PITF.—On Wednesday, March 25, of consumption, Isabella, wife of Charlas J. Pitr, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral, on Saturday, 28th 12st, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Eighty-eighth street, sixth house west of avenue A. Raynard.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 25, of diphtheria, Clara Harriet, youngest child of Adolpha and Harriet Reynard, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Adolpha and Harriet Reynard, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and irlends of the family are respectically invited to attend her inneral, from the residence of her parents, 274 President street, on Saturday, March 28, at two P. M.

Riley.—On Thursday, March 26, 1874, Mary (a native of the parish of Kilbraghen, county Cork, Ireland), widow of Patrick Riley, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sisters, 151 Cherry street, on Saturday, March 28. The remains will be taken to St. James' caurch, where there will be a solemn high mass at ten o'clock, and leave for Calvary Cemetery at two o'clock F. M.

RIORDAN.—On Thursday, March 26, f874, ANNA J.

RIORDAN, wife of Daniel Riordan and daughter of Abraham and Anna Eliza Cole, aged 23 years and 11 months.

Funeral will take place from her residence, No. 1,643 Second avenue, on Sunday, March 29, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Royston.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26,

tend.

ROYSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26, at the age of 5 years and 8 months, Louise Blanche, second daughter of Geo. D. and Ada

BLANCHE, second daughter of Geo. D. and Ada Royston.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 28, Walters, son of Euphemia and the late David Scott, of Jersey City, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and irlends are invited to attend his inneral, at the residence of his mother, No. 161 East Thirty-minth street, to-day (Saturday), at two o'clock P. M.

SERGEL—On Thursday evening, March 26, 1874, Martida, the beloved wife of Lewis Siegel, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Temple Beth El, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 684 Lexington avenue, on Sunday, March 29, at ten o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—The members of Temple Beth El are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Martida, Siegel, from her late residence, 684 Lexington avenue, on Sunday, March 29, at ten A. M.

C. N. JOSEPHSON, Secretary, Herber March 29, at ten A. M.

Hebrew Ladies' Bervolent Society,
Yorkville, New York, March 27, 1874.

Matilda Siegel, member of our society, died on
Thursday afternoon, March 28. The inneral is to
take piace next Sunday, the 22th inst., at ten
o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 684 Lexington avenue, between Fity-sixth and Fitysoventh streets, to which the members of the
society are respectfully invited to attend.

F. ZUCKERMAN, President.

BAB. MEYER, Secretary.
SIGISON.—On Thursday morning, March 26, 1874,
Eliza, relict of Thomas Sigison, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from her late residence, No.
142 Chrystie street, on Sunday afternoon, March
29, at hali-past one o'clock, without further notice.
Southworth.—On Friday, March 27, William,
only child of Joseph and Cassle Southworth, aged
8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, March 29, at three
p. M., at the residence of his parents No. 160
South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

TERNSULL.—On Wednesday, March 25, at his residence, of West Forty-sixth street, James TurnBULL. analve of Donse, Sociand, and resident of
this city forty-three years, in the Soth year of his
age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to

BULL. a native of Dunse, Scotland, and resident of this city forty-three years, in the Such year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Fourth Presbyterian church (Rev. John Thomson's), Thirty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, on Saturday, March 28, at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Weatherby.—On Wednesday, March 28, at two distributions of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist church at Sing Sing, on Saturday, March 28, at eleven o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 9:10 train from New York.

Whithan.—At Airen, S. C., on Tuesday, March 24, Robert Whitman, of New York.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Foster, 265. Custoerland stiect, Brookiyn, on Saturday, March 28, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Month's Mind for the late Mr. John H. Williams, at St. Cecella's church, losin street and Second avenue, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. to-day (Saturday) March 28.